"Crown of Thorns."

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THALIA THEATRE—2—"Der Raubmorder S—"Tho MCFTY War."

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New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FOREIGN .- General Strelnikoff, the Public Press entor of Kieff, was shot dead by Nihilists yesterday. The sentences of all but one of the Nihilists recently condemned to death have been commuted by the Czar to hard labor in the mines for life. = The British Home Secretary has the case of Dr. Lamson under advisement. - Mr. Gladstone stated last night that no change would be made in the closure resolution. —— The labor troubles in Barcelona have subsided. —— The Prussian Diet he showed himself to be so silly; but we hope has passed the Ecclesiastical bill.

CONGRESS.-In the Senate yesterday the Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Hoar's amendment, as modified, appropriating \$250,000 for the education of Indian children, was passed; change was also made in the powers of the Indian Commission, after which the bill was reported to the Senate and passed. = Several bills were passed providing for the erection of public buildings in different cities. - The House considered the Army Appropriation bill, private business being dispensed with, but took no

nction on it. DOMESTIC .- Three murderers were harded vester flay. - Search was made for bodies in the wrecked steamer at Memphis, Tenn. = Two cattle thieves were hanged in Denver by members of the Cattle Growers' Protective Association. Smallpox is still spreading in South Bethlehem Penn. The arguments of the motion to quash the indictments in the Star Route cases were begun before Judge Wylie at Washington. = The New-Jersey Legislature adjourned yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A partly successful attempt was made on Thursday night to destroy the Andre monument at Tappan with nitro-glycerine. Norman D. Sampson, an expert examiner, was suspended yesterday by Appraiser Howard. The investigation of the Department of Public Works was began by the Senate Commit-tee on Cities. —— William Tracey was acquitted. = The Continental Life investigation was continued. - A coroner's jury decided that P. S. Van Rensselaer's death was accidental. ==== A bark was burned in the harbor; the crew are suspected of having set her on fire. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains). 87.43 cents. = Stocks were dull with un meaning fluctuations, and closed quiet and steady

THE WEATREE.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Thermometer yesterday : Highest, 43°; lowest, 35°; av-

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Curious passengers on the elevated railroads have been assured during the last few days that a strike would take place on Saturday morning, and that at that time we should all be obliged to return to primitive ways of getting about on the surface lines. Inquiries among the leaders in this movement, however, elicit the information that the strike is not yet ready. It is declared that all depends upon the engineers, who are really the only skilled men employed. We suspect that the leaders hope to bring about their desired end by all this talk which they are making, and that they actually do not want to strike.

The trial of Tracey on the charge of murdering Miller has ended in an acquittal, the jury apparently believing that the act was committed in self-defence. Nobody, of course, wants any man hanged if he is innocent; but the spirit of murderous bravado is directly encouraged by the result of this proceeding, and every ruffian in the community will now take more satisfaction than ever in the seven-shooter which he carries loaded in his hip-pocket, and will also feel inclined to use it more freely. A minor point which this trial calls up is the free and easy use of words which prevails so widely. When the disreputable men who saw the shooting were examined by the Coroner, they called themselves "brokers"; in court they dropped the generic term and announced themselves, one and all, simply as gamblers.

Mr. Haggerty is envious, apparently, of the renown which the New-York Board of Aldermen won a few days ago. Yesterday in the Assembly, while urging his fellow-members to attend a meeting to be held in Cooper Institute to protest against the imprisonment of defeated by a majority of 39. As our special perpetuate their ownership of property which South ask Congress to set this inquiry on

Americans in Ireland, Mr. Haggerty, with becoming modesty, expressed the opinion that "Mr. Lowell had trifled with the matter and ought to be recalled." Mr. Haggerty is latetoo late: The Aldermen nearly settled the case on Tuesday; and there is little doubt at the City Hall and in diplomatic circles in Washington that by this time Mr. Lowell must be on his way home, a disappointed, broken-hearted man. But if the action of the Aldermen did not move him, the outburst of indignation from Tammany last night certainly will do the business.

It is unfortunate that just when the Czar has shown the first marked executive cleme ey toward the Nihilists that has marked his reign, these agitators should perpetrate a foul murder. Alexander III. yesterday commuted the death sentences of all the persons recently convicted as Nihilists in St. Petersburg except one. Yesterday, also, at Odessa, General Streinikoff, who had gone to that place to arrange for important political trials, was shot through the head and instantly killed. Apparently the Nihilists will give no quarter and merciful is thus severely strained.

The Tammany Avengers, thinly disguised as legislative investigators, alighted on the Department of Public Works yesterday, and perched themselves on Commissioner Thompson, the first witness called. We are bound to confess that thus far no information has been elicited which the inquirers could not have acquired if they had attended the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment when the municipal appropriations for the last two or three years have been under consideration. Still, there was a sternness about Senator Grady which indicated that nobody would get any quarter if anything crooked could be found out. But it will be the County Democracy's turn when the Police Commissioners are brought up in the Police Board examination-that is, if those astute and often-tried officials do not surround themselves with legal counsel who will defend them in refusing to answer any questions. What solid satisfaction we might did not, as taxpavers, feel that we shall soon have to meet the incidental expenses.

There are undoubtedly a good many persons who have regarded the erection of a monumont to Andre, the spy, as uncalled for; but this feeling will entirely disappear from the mind of every law-abiding citizen when he learns of the attempt to destroy that memorial by nitro-glycerine on Thursday night. It is an exhibition of a spirit of lawlessness that is a much more serious matter than a and if anybody wants to raise a monument to Benedict Arnold, even, he has a right to go about it as quickly as he wishes, and build just as costly and high a structure as he pleases; and if any misguided and hyper-sensitive patriot tries to deface or destroy it, we tope the law's hand will come down on the vandal so heavily that the attempt will not be repeated. Reverence and regard for our institutions and our forefathers are best shown by a careful observance of the laws, and a just and scrupulous regard for the most minute rights of our neighbors. We hoped that the weak person who defaced this stone a short time ago would be punished, if only because that this bolder exhibition of lawlessness will be met by severe justice for much more serious reasons. It is law that governs in this country, and mere personal feeling ought to keep its proper place.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW-YORK APPOINT-MENTS.

No one disputes the right of the President to appoint the men of his choice to the offices Stalde to note who are the men that it deases him to appoint. Kun your eyes over the list that follows, which centains the names and politics of his appointees from this State: Thomas C. Acton, Assistant United States Treasurer at New-York, is a Conkling Republi-

Pierre C. Van Wyck, Superintendent of the New-York Assay Office, is a Coukling Republi-

William J. Wallace, United States Circuit Judge, to succeed Judge Blatchford, is a Conkling Republican.

Joseph Bell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico, is a Coulding Republican.

John J. Lamoree, Collector of Customs at Oswego, is a Conkling Republican.

trict, is a Conkling Republican.

Benjamin Flagler, Collector of Customs at Ningara, is a Conkling Republican.

Henry S. Pierce, Collector of Internal Revenue for the XXVIIIth District, is a Conkling

Republican. Thomas N. Van Valkenburgh, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the IXth Di-

A. D. Dunbar, Postmaster at Peckskill, is a Conkling Republican.

William J. Kline, Postmaster at Amsterdam, is a Conkling Republican.

George W. Dunn, Postmaster at Binghamton, is a Conkling Republican. Ira D. Brown, Postmaster at Weedsport, is a

Conkling Republican. Daniel Lanning, Postmaster at Penn Yan, is a Conkling Republican.

A. B. Elliott, Consul at Ontario, is a Conkling Republican.

James Low, Consul at Clitton, is a Garfield Republican.

This list does not contain the names of all the Conkling Republicans of this State whom the President has appointed to office. But we believe it does contain the name of every Garfield Republican whom he has appointed. As we remarked in the beginning, the right of the President to carry out his own wishes in regard to the disposal of offices is undisputed. Equally indisputable is it, if we are warranted in generalizing from the facts contained in the above list, that in the opinion of the President the majority of the party in this State, that is to say the Garfield Republicans, have practically no right of recognition which he is bound

We sincerely trust for the President's sake that such a generalization is too hasty. But it is based on a pretty iong and tolerably onesided list of appointments.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VICTORY.

Mr. Gladstone has been sustained by a decisive vote on the closure. The Parnellites have resorted to their usual devices for wasting time and blocking the business of the Commons, and the Conservatives have aided and abetted them until their constituencies have warned them that it would be unsafe to pursue these dilatory tactics. A test vote was taken Thursday night on Mr. Marriott's amendment providing that no rule should be considered satisfactory which would enable a bare majority to close a debate. This amendment was

ment did not look for a larger majority than 25, the Liberals are shown to have rallied to the support of the Premier in unexpected force. The majority is slightly in excess of that by which Lord Fitzmaurice's amendment limiting the fair rent clauses of the Land Act was defeated, and that is, we believe, the lowest vote which the Government has yet received on a party measure. This division involves the final passage of the closure, which is the only one of the proposed rules embodying a principle distinctively new. The majorities for the emaining proposals for the reform of procedure will undoubtedly be larger, as the rules are not directly in conflict with the precedents of the Commons.

The precise form of the "previous question" which Mr. Gladstone is introducing in England may be readily defined. The practice has been to adjourn a debate from time to time so long as there was any member who was anxious to discuss the question, the divisions being finally arranged by the party "whips," and anyone who was still brimming with talk being coughed down or silenced by outcries will take none. The Czar's disposition to be for a division. When the Irish obstructionists deliberately "talked out" each reading of a bill and postponed indefinitely the consideration of amendments in committee, and when the Hotspurs of the Tory camp resorted to the same dilatory tactics in order to harass the Government of the day, a change in this antiquated system of procedure became necessary. Mr. Gladstone proposes to invest the Speaker, or the Chairman of Committee of the Whole House, with authority to suspend proceedings and to ascertain the preferences of the members in regard to the continu are or close of the debate. The "pre-vious question" is moved at his discretion, and not by any member as is the practice in the United States House of Representatives; but the motion is not debatable, and its adoption on a division rests with the members themselves. Mr. Gladstone's original scheme provided that the motion to close the debate should be supported by more than a hundred or opposed by fewer than forty members. That is to say, it could be carried by a vote take in these Democratic family rows, if we of 201 to 200 or of 40 to 39. This would have given the party in power absolute control of the House at all times, provided they could depend upon the cooperation of the presiding officer. Mr. Gladstone subsequently modified this rule by providing that the closure could not be ordered by fewer than 101 members, even when the minority van below 40. This was intended as a safeguard against the forced passage of bills or motions in empty Houses. The form to which the closure is reduced is simply this; debate may be cut short and a division ordered at the discretion of the presiding display of bad taste. This is a free country, officer if the proposition be sanctioned by more than 200 members when the minority exceeds 40, or by more than 100 members when the minority is less than 40,

The expedient by which Mr. Gladstone hopes to restrict debate and to restore the efficiency of parliamentary procedure is simple, moderate and reasonable. A competent majority of the Commons will have power to dispatch public business by controlling the course of discassion and ordering divisions. This power will be exercised under so many restrictions that there is no danger that the rights of minorities will ever suffer from the arbitrary action of majorities. So far from its being a plot against free speech and individual liberty, it affords the majority what it has not had since Obstruction tactics were introduced, adequate protection from the tyrannical caprices of a factious minority. Mr. Gladstone ought to have had the support of the entire House, without regard to party associations, in his efforts to rescue the Commons from the discreditable plight into which it has fallen-a state of utter incapacity arising from the paralysis of all its proper functions. Unhappily which it is incumbent upon him to fill. But, partisanship has levelled against him its deadall the same, it is interesting and perhaps not liest shafts. Ignorance, prejudice and malevolence have been arrayed against the modermade. The effects of the measure have been grossly exaggerated, and the motives of his action persistently misrepresented. The result has been that the Opposition has recruited its ranks from Irish malcontents and Whig stragglers, and that the closure will only be voted after a protracted struggle, and then by a narrow majority.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The session of the New-Jersey Legislature which slid into history at noon yesterday will be memorable for the disproportion between the noise it made and the work it accomplished. Indeed, the House was never organized for work. It contained many able memincompetent subordinate officers no orderly progress was possible, and it was in a date of insurrection and domestic violence from the opening riot twelve weeks ago to the closing row at the adjournment. Few neasures of any importance were passed, and even its employes are left unpaid by the unique failure to pass the Incidental bill. The onstitutional amendments, framed with great care by a competent commission, passed the Senate, but were not even taken up for action by the House. These amendments, among other things, provided for biennial sessions; for limiting the amount of bonded indebtedness which could be incurred by municipalities; for the reorganization of the judicial system of the State; and particularly for doing away with the wooden judges in the Court of Errors and Appeals. As the tribunal of last resort is now constituted the decisions of the Sapreme Court can be overruled on points of law by men who are appointed because they know nothing about law, and the failure to remedy this musty relie of a more primitive society is a calamity to be deplored. Perhaps the most important measure enacted was Senator Stainsby's bill for classifying cities, under which laws can be made and charters granted which need not apply, as heretofore, to every city in the State, but only to cities having a certain population. The Senate presented a sharp contrast to the House in its orderly methods, but it showed weakness in confirming Secretary Kelsey after the Courts had refused to give im a clean bill of health, and in failing to carry on the case against him, as any private individual would have done under like provocation. It was the struggle over the railroad bills, however, which made during the last half of the session. These

corporations had proclaimed a truce in the

able at pleasure. Nevertheless, the funda-

force. The Water Front bill was supported by some of the ablest and purest men in the Legislature in spite of much denunciation and loud accusations of venality, and there was much force in the arguments of Mr. Robertson based primarily on the recognition of the rights of the roads by the courts in 1855. Nevertheless, the citizens of Hudson County were thoroughly exasperated, not only because they held that the city owned the right of way to navigable water, but because the very questions at issue in the bill had been deeided against the roads in a jury trial, next in the Supreme Court, then in the Court of Appeals, and are now pending in the United States Courts, and the attempt to forestall the decision by changing the law in the case was felt to be an indecent exercise of power. The bill passed, however, was vetoed by the Governor, and the House never reached a vote to override or sustain his objections, so that it was finally defeated and Hudson

County scores a victory. The Governor in this legislation took strong ground against the corporations in frequent vetoes. His action occasioned some surprise, because he was elected by railroad influence and had been their counsel. If he had not been a most obsequious server of corporate interests while in the Senate he might be reckoned a champion of anti-monopoly sentiment on principle. As it is, his motives can only be guessed at. The oldest hanger-on in the State House cannot remember a Governor who has so persistently used his secretary as a lobbyist, or one who has made so many personal appointments against the protests of the different factions of

his own party.

" SECTIONALISM." The familiar cry of "sectionalism" comes up again from the South. The Bourbons declare that Attorney-General Brewster is one of the mistaken zealots who are doing most to keep 'up sectionalism and array the races against 'each other." If by "mistaken zealots" is meant the whole Republican party, this statement is But with this break in the chain of testimony correct, for Mr. Brewster is simply earrying out the desires of his party. He has declared that the "right of suffrage must be protected, no matter who suffers." That is approved Republican doctrine, and upon that the party took its stand in the last campaign and will take it again, and continue to take it until all opposition disappears. If the South considers this "sectionalism," so much the worse for the

The North takes its attitude without bitterness and without partisan motives. The right of every man to vote and to have his vote counted as east is the foundation of our republican system, and it will be a sad day for the Nation if the time ever arrives when there is no party left to defend that right. It is absurd for the South Carolina Bourbons to intimate, as they do, that if Garfield had lived they would not have been brought to trial. Have they forgotien those memorable words of Garfield, spoken in this city on August 6, 1880: "So long as we live we will stand by "these black allies. We will stand by them until the sun of liberty, fixed in the firma-"ment of our Constitution, shall shine with able. "equal ray upon every man, black or white, "throughout the Union. In this there is all the "beneficence of eternal justice, and by this we "will stand forever."

COLORED MEN'S COMMISSION.

A bill has been introduced in the present Congress by Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, in which the intelligent colored people of the country take an unusual interest. It is entitled "An Act authorizing the appointment of a commission of colored men to inquire into and report upon the material, industrial and intellectual progress of the colored people of the United States, and their present status," and the title defines the purpose of the bill. It provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of five colored men, to make inquiries concerning the progress made by the colored people of the country since the war, their present condition and prospeets, and to report thereon, with all other information obtainable concerning their advancement and permanent elevation, to the President, who shall communicate the same to Congress. The sum of \$15,000 is appropriated for the purpose of the investigation.

At first blush it would seem that all the information called for or sought in the proposed investigation might be found by careful examination and analysis of the census reports now in process of completion, without resorting to the device of a special commission for the bers, but with a weak and fassy Speaker and purpose. But, while it is perhaps true that much of it does lie in mass to the census tables and reports, it is no less true that for the purpose sought the unclassified facts and figures and ungrouped statistics are almost useless. So far as it is possible to separate from the general mass of statistics those which relate to the colored people, their material advancement and present status, the census reports may be used to great advantage. But to attain the object sought in the bill a more specific inquiry is necessary, and in some direcions a more extended investigation and more complete system of comparisons. It may be asked why this special investigation should be ordered in behalf of the negro race any more than of the representatives in this country of any other foreign nationality. Why not appoint a special commission to prosecute a similar inquiry as to the Irish, Germans, We do not hold to them the same relation that we do to the recently freed and enfranchised blacks. We have made the Chinese the subject of investigation by a special commission, though with narrower functions and a less extended field of inquiry than the present bill contemplates. This was because Chinese immigration seemed to present a problem in the solution of which our industrial and other interests were deeply involved, and the duty of the Government to make it under the circumstances a subject of special investigation was not onestioned. If the effect of the immigration of a hundred

thousand more or less Chinese upon our industrial pursuits and our social and national life is worth such special consideration, how much more should the effect of the great industrial, social and political revolution caused by the enfranthe Legislature the focus of public attention chisement of the former slaves be carefully watched and noted ? It has happened, moreover, within the past month that Senators chronic war which they have been waging for and members of Congress, in the discussion of years amongst themselves, and uniting for a the Chinese question, have put on record their common cause they had their own way for a opinion that the negro, no more than the time. The Central bill allowing the conversion | Chinaman, has any proper place in our civilizaunder certain conditions of bonds into stock tion; that he has fallen below the expectations could not be condemned as a watering opera- that were entertained for him, and failed to tion, because the stock was to be sold at par make any substantial progress since his enfranfor bonds which had matured and were pay- chisement. It is with the desire to meet this question and answer the doubts raised as to mental principle of the bill was a vicious one, their appreciation of and capacity to enjoy free for it gave a Board of Directors the power to institutions that the colored men North and

cable dispatches have stated that the Govern- might have been purchased away from them. foot. And even if they had expressed It is now thought to be of little practical no wish in the matter, it would seem to be the duty of Congress, for its own enlightenment and that of the public, to make special effort to gather all the information attainable concerning the results of what was at the outset considered an experiment by a large majority of the people and continues to be so regarded by some Senators and members of Congress.

The subject seems to us to be worthy of special investigation. The appointment of a commission composed exclusively of colored men seems objectionable for reasons which will at once suggest themselves. But we denot doubt the desirability of such an inquiry by a competent and disinterested commission.

BRIBERY IN TRENTON, It will hardly answer to rule the Trenton

bribery case out of Court on account of the disreputable character of the only witness to the fact. Experts in the science of influencing law-makers never attempt to seduce gentle men who have any character to speak of. Positive testimony as to personal solicitation can never come, therefore, from a witness whose unsupported word is worth much, and if witnesses of easy veracity are excluded no direct proof of corruption can be secured. Assemblyman Shinn appears to be an uncommonly bad lot, and since he was engaged with Assemblyman McAdoo and others in capturing a live briber in the act he should have secured convincing collateral proof to make his trap secure. The envelope for which he was waiting by appointment, and which was handed to him in the presence of a witness, could have easily been held and identified and opened before trustworthy persons. This was not done, and as the matter stands he has the envelope to show and the \$500, but no evidence save his own word (and that contradicted by the alleged briber) that the two came together. If he is telling the truth it is a pity that he failed to make out a clean case against Kromer, who would at once become an eligible candidate for a five years' term in the State Prison under Jersey 'law. few people who know Shinn will believe that he ever surrendered the \$500 without the promise of a larger amount from some quarter. Nor was his case strengthened when he appeared before the committee yesterday and demanded the money.

On the other hand, the indignation of the railroad lobby at being suspected of or charged with crookedness of this sort is ludierous. Agents of corporations have made Trenton their home for the last half century during every session, and they have always had skilled corruptionists in their employ who could be trusted to find the weak spot in the character of a legislator, if he had any. If they refrained from attacking Shine, it was because they know him too well to trust him. The report of the investigating committee, which was made up of men bitterly hostile to the railreads, fails to implicate any corporation in the remotest degree. It is to be observed that every Assemblyman, save Shinn, made oath that not a suggestion of improper influence had been made to him, which demonstrates a prevalence of virtue as startling as it is commend-

PERSONAL.

Ensene Schueler will saif for Europe with his wife in the latter yart of this month. He has been accredited to Athens, Bucharest and Belgrade.

Mr. Beadlaugh has been urged by the committee of the Freethinkers' League to accept the presidency of the International Congress which is to be held at Rome next autumn.

George C. Martin, of the firm of David Dows & Co., who has been to Hot Springs, Arkansas, for two months for the benefit of his heath, has returned in a slightly improved condition.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson and wife, Adrian Iselin and wife, and Lithgow James will sail for Europe to-day on the White Star steamship Bri-

Director Schmidt, of the Bremen Post Office, has a appointed by the Director-General of the Gorman Post Office Department to come to New-York in May for the purpose of inspecting the American

Charles O'Conor's house on the bluffs of Nantuckt is nearly completed. It is surrounded by broad erandas whereon Mr. O'Conor now spends three ours a day enjoying both the beautiful view and nuccustomed sensation of excellent health.

The body of the late Lord George Montague will not be taken to England, but will be permanently interred in a lovely spot near Washington which was particularly admired by the young attache-He often stopped there to enjoy the view during his daily rides.

Police Commissioner Matthews started for Florida yesterday on board one of the steamers of the Mallery Line. He was escorted down the Bay by Commissioners Mason and Nichols, Superintendent Walling, Inspector Murray and others on beard the police boat Florence. His trip to Florida is partly on account of his health, which has been fading for some time past. He will be absent from the city only about three weeks. Mrs. Matthews, who has been spending the winter in Florida, will eturn with him.

The Rev. Dr. James S. Chadwick, pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, for the last three years, was presented with a horn of plenty, containing \$800, by the members of his church, on Thursday evening. His pastorate ends at the session of the New-York East Conference next week. He has accepted the pastorate of the Central Methodist Church in this city, and his suc-cessor in Brooklyn will be the Rey, Henry Baker, now of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Newark, Mr. Baker is about thirty-seven years old, and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1864.

When the late Giovanni Lanza was Premier of Italy King Victor Emmanuel one day handed him a petition, saying he had almost pledged his word that it should be granted. Lanza took the petition, French or Italiaus? The answer is plain: read it on the spot, refolded it, and harding it back to the King, drily replied, as if speaking to some mere petitioner, "It is impossible." Emmanuel smiled and said nothing; but, when Lanza had left the room, he wrote the following footnote to the petition for the friend who had presented it to him in the name of another person: "This boor of a Lanza says." No.; you must apply to some one who has more authority than I."

The Empress Elizabeth's favorite relative is Prince Ludwig of Deux-Ponts. He is nearly her age, and was her playfellow in youth. He is eccentric too, but true-hearted and genuine, Natural history has no more enthusiastic student, unless perhaps it is Prince Rudolph. Prince Ludwig holds worldly grandeur in contempt, and has gone in for love in a cottage. He is a disciple of Bernardin de St. Pierre; has married for love, and settled his inheritance upon his brother Theodore, who is a practising oculist, albeit a son-in-law of the King of Saxony. Prince Ludwig does not repent of his choice, but he is very anxious to secure the favor of the Empress of Austria for his family.

Panis, March 31,-Mrs. Mackay denies the report that her daughter is to marry Don Phillipe de Bour-

LONDON, March 31 .- It is probable that the marriage of Prince Leopold will be postponed because of his illness. The preparations for the ceremony have been suspended.

GENERAL NOTES, The recent performance of a ten-year-old

rirl in Manchester, England, deserves mention among the eccentricities of juventle crime. She stole two coats bought a pair of boots and redoemed an ulster with the proceeds, and finding that she still had a small balance, treated herself to a cab drive to the Alexandra Park.

The destruction of the harbor of Toronto, belonging to her brother, pawned them for a guinea,

which has caused much anxiety for some time past, is now said to be advancing so rapidly that unless an immediate stop he put to the encroachments of the lake upon the island no harbor worth the name will remain. A depa-

tation has proceeded to Ottawa for the purpose of inducing the Government to take prompt action in the matter, From time immemorial hairpins have been accused of various idios, acrasios, but never, until lately, of actual crime. This mediocre record has recently been varied in Manchester, England, where & mirpin has been found suitty of murder in the first day gree. A woman lay down upon her bed to sleep, and presently awoke a corpse to all intents and perposes for she itsed only a few moments. An examination ablowed that a harroin had been driven more than 143 inches into her brain.

A telegram from Milwaukee says: "A physician here claims that he wears a pair of shoes made from the tanned skin of a necro-Sam Sternberg banged at Albany some time ago, Sternberg before his death hav ing willed his skin to the physician's father—his atterner -for defending him." To this The Utica Herald adds: "The original owner of this hile was Sam Steenberg, who was hanged in Fonds. We have personal knowledge that some of Sam's skin was tanned and is in possession of parties in Johnstown and other places. Just how the hide got into circulation never has been made known, As sain was one of the toughest of 'toughe' his skin cannot fail to be durable and waterproof."

The journal L'Electricite of Paris announces hat premature burial can be rendered absolutely impossible by applying, in cases where the certain signs of death are wanting, an electric current to the body. Such a test being applied five or aix hours after presumed death, non-contraction of the muscles will prove beyond a doubt that life is extinct. This discovery is received with much satisfaction in France and Germany, where the laws requiring prompt burial admit the possibility of horrible mistakes, which, in the belief of many per-sons competent to form an opinion, are of not very infre-quent occurrence.

The following story is told upon the high authority of a Baptist deacon: In a thriving town near Augusta, Me., lived two brothers whose chief distinction was their rank Democracy. Recently one of them puid the debt to nature, and the other took charge of the obsepries. The procession was about starting for the cometery when the surviving brother, through his tears, differed in political beliefs from the deceased. "Stop the procession," he shouted, "no --- black Republican

Many complaints appear in the English mpars of the annoyances which people are forced to enhere when riding in the street cars, and no wonder, if securrences like the following are often repeated: A Sheffield street car, well filled with passengers, was stopped to admit a portly dame, who calmly entered, bearing in her arms a lively young pig, which forthwith becam to squeal vociferously. This set a couple of roosters in the other end of the car to crowing after the manner of their kind, and the paint din of pig and roosters provoked a number of babies into screaming. Then the other passengers becam procesting, and in the midst of the tunnoit the pig bit is mistress's flaror to the bone, at which say utbred a well which might have waked the dead; and all the time the conductor was adding his contribution to the universe, uprear by declaring, in stentorial tones, that he really could not allow such "goings on."

Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Edmund Burke has become the possession of England's National Portrait Gallery. It was sold by Messra. Christic eight years ago to an unknown purchaser for a thousand The London News, "it is unnecessary to inquire. It is snough to know that by the vigilance of the Director of he National Portrait Gallery, the work has now been seured for the Nation. It is in every way a remarkable schure, painted about 1766, during the Rockinsham administration, and therefore many years anterior to the Thrale portrait now in the possession of Mrs. Drumsend, daughter of 'Conversation' Sharps, and exhibited at Eurlington House in 1877. The public will herely have the apportunity of judging of the value of shortly have the apportunity of judging of the value of its latest acquisition, which we venture to thank will be looked upon as one of the most unportant made of late years by the trustees."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Independents of Georgia are not waitag until they have placed a ticket in the field to begin speaking convess of the State. Ex-Congressman Feb on, who will probably be the candidate for Governor, are already begun to hold meetings and debate the The Iowa Greenbackers have concluded that

ive months will be a sufficient time in which to present the principles of their party to the people, and accordlogly have changed the time of their State Convention from April 1 to June 7. The Anti-Prohibitionists of Iowa have be-

an an active campaign against the adoption of the preibitory amendment to the State Consult ution. County rganizations will be formed, and a complete canvass of ac state be made between now and June, wher the mendment will be voted upon. The legislative committee on redistricting

the State of Massachusetts will begin work next week. There will be no attempt at gerrymandering, and the diision into Congressional districts will be made on as fair a basis as possible. The proposition to make Boston the centre from which a number of districts shall radiate will meet with little favor, it is said, from the con-A majority of the representatives from every

county in Connecticut, with one exception, voted in the wer House of the Legislature in favor of chartering the Parallel Railroad. This is taken as a significant proof of the popularity of the project in the state. The vote stood 125 in favor to 31 against. The bill has yet a be acred upon by the Sounde. The Ohio Senate has passed, by a vote of 19

o s, a bill forbidding the use of railroad passes by State dictals, members of the Legislature, editors, printers, and publishers. The fine for violating the law is to ner more than \$100 and not less than \$50. Proceedings een be instituted in the courts in any county where a ways is basired, given, received or used, and one half of the fines recovered are to go to the common school wait. It seems to conceded in Pennsylvania that

the result of the State Convention will depend largely upon the del gation Philadelphia chooses. The Duranda Republican says that "If Philadelphia should take it into its head to do a sensible thing once, and send a road delegation to Harrisburg united on the best man they can present from that city, he would be very likely to get away with both Beaver and Butler." The Republicans of that city appear to be awake to the responsi-bility that reset upon them, and the indications now sre that they will succeed in sending a representative body of cliticus uncontrolled by the nucline to the Conven-The drift of sentiment among the Repub-

icans of Kentneky appears to be against the party makin a separate nominations and in favor of supporting the anti-Bourbon is evenent. Several county conventions ave adopted resolutions to this effect. The Republicans are not encouraged, however, by the recent removals and appointments by the President. The Louisville Commercial, which supports the anti-Bourbon movement, says that these indicate that the President has been led

PUBLIC OPINION.

HASN'T LEARNED DISCRETION YET. It is a dull time when there is not at least

It is a dull time when there is not at reaching a southern senator seeking somebody's gore. That me it is senator Hampion after senator Sherman, whom is south Carolina Senator dia ges with having autished a campaign attack on him. Senator Hampion was not bloked and severely damaged by a mule. He will

the result of Mr. Frelinghuysen's liptomacri.

The result of Mr. Frelinghuysen's liptomacri.

Prom The New Orlean Tosse Democrat (Dem.)

It is not only all moral influence in South America that Frelinghuysen's diplomacy has lost us, but all present hopes of increasing and developing our trade there. Already, before the treaty is signed, Chili advertices the sale of 1,000,000 tons of Peruvian guano, to be soid for the benefit of the British bondholders, and to be conveyed in British vessels to Great Britain. This is but the beginning. Chili is a friend and ally of Great Britain, and proposes to lease the creater portion of Peru to that countary. British influence is now triumphant in South America, and Great Britain has increased its hold on the trade of that continent and secured a monopoly of it, which we may expect to see followed, at some early day, as it always has been followed in the past, by political control, and finally by actual possession of these countries. Such is Mr. Freimhuysen's work in the past few weeks. If he or his friends can see any advantage, any benefit or any glory resulting to this country from is they have better eyes than the whole American peops.

THE STALWARTS AND THE SPOILS.

THE STALWARTS AND THE SPOILS.
Pross The Albany Journal (Rep.)

The mania for giving Grant men office seems to run so high at Wassington that a stenographer of ten years' standing is displaced by Speaker Keifer so that another short-hand writer, who assisted in compiling the "Life of Grant," shall have a berth in the House. If the friends of the great soldier want to degrade him in the eyes of the people they have only to keep on their present course. It will not secure a third term, even if Grant men are given appointments from Maine to Texas. The masses of the people do not care to hold office for them selves, but they have emphatic objections to the resurrection of a minority by the systematic dispensation of patronage. Nothing makes a political clements of the spoils.

UNCERTAIN TIMES.

UNCERTAIN TIMES.